MEXICAN QUESTION.
The following is the text of the most imporcant diplomatic notes which passed between the Govern-cents of France and the United States relative to Napocon's expedition to Mexico. The tener of most of them s already knows, but they have never before been pub-

Mr. Seward to Mr. Montholon.

Mr. Several to Mr. Montholom.

Defarteent of State, Washington, April 25, 1866.

Sir: Having submitted to the President the copy of the dispatch of Sir. Dronyn de Lhuys of the 5th of April, with which you favored me on the 21st inst., I have now to give you the views of this Government thereupon. It is with very great satisfaction that I find that the two Governments of the United States and France have come to an agreement in regard to the present military intervention of France in Mexico.

This agreement I understand to be of the effect following, namely: The French military forces in Mexico will be withdrawn from that country in three separate detachments, the one to leave in November, 1867.

On our part all the sentiments heretofore expressed concerning the principle of non-intervention are now with cheerfulness reaffrined. I reciprocate cordially on behalf of the United States the desire and the hope upon which Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys so pleasantly dwells, of a cordial Mr. Drouyn de Lhuys so pleasantly dwells, of a cordial continued.

de Lhuys so pleasantly dwells, of a cord the traditional friendship which constitu-it element of the life of the American peop telligence and love of freedom of both nations.

i am well aware that so large an army as that which the
ench Emperor now has in Mexico could not be conveently withdrawn in a day, or in a few days, or all at
ea.

I can also apprehend, as I think, that it might not be together expedient for the French Government to desmate in advance the proportions which may be expected be given to the several detachments, respectively, on oir embarkation.

mate in advance the proportion of the given to the several detachments, respectively, on the other hand, I think it due to the frankness and incerity which is required by the occasion to suggest is the continuance of the intervention during the period mitted will necessarily be regarded with concern and purchansion by the masses of our people and perhaps v Congress. Under these circumstances our army of inservation must also be continued in some proportion in the northern bank of the Rie Grande. This situation will be not altogether conformable with our national sentiments and liabits. Moreover, no one can certainly recken upon the exercise of so much prudence on the part of the commanders and forces confronting each other scross a boundary as to remove all fear of unpremeditated disturbances and collisions. Therefore the more promptly the intervention shall be brought to an sud, the scorer and the more complete will be the return of the cordinal good feelings which both Governments so carnestly desire.

to me not improbable that France, having demed upon the complete withdrawal of her forces Mexico, within the term of 17 months, may here-find it convenient and consistent with her interest onor even to abridge that term. Should this expec-be realized, it is not doubted that the Emperor will highly gratified as the United States with the new

Accept, sir, a renewed assurance of my very high conmideration. William H. Shward.
Marquis De Montholou, &c., &., &c.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Minister of France
at Washington.
PARIS, June 7, 1866.

PARIS, June 7, 1866.

MARQUIS: In your dispatch of the 1st of May 1 find the ecretary of State's reply to the note I wrote you the 5th of April. In it Mr. Seward admirably explains the nature and extent of the communications interchanged by the wo Governments in regard to the evacuation of Mexico by the French troops. His assurance, in the name of the abinet at Washington, that he will not depart from the externe of non-intervention, already affirmed, fully abinet at Washington, that he will not depart from the principle of non-intervention, already affirmed, felly attasface us, and leaves no doubt of his firm will to mainate neutrality after the withdrawal of our soldiers. In egard to the concluding observations of the Secretary of the United States, you will see they can have no influence on the delays and conditions of the departure of the groups. The Cabinet at Washington cannot expect us to make other declarations on this subject than those we have already voluntarily given in our initiative. In withdrawing its soldiers from Mexico, it is the duty of the Government of the Emperor to take all needful prevantions for the safety and health of its soldiers. Mr. Seward knows this himself; and I see nothing in what we have done to arouse the suspicion of the United States. If, however, the Federal Government chooses to keep an army of observation on the Rio Grande, we have nothing

gard to the health and safety which under no circumstan-ter to us of prime interest, which under no circumstan-ces can be lost sight of. At the same time recent dis-patches from Mexico reveal to us a state of affairs which patches from Mexico reveal to us a state of affairs which

ter to us of prime interest, which under no circumstances can be lost sight of. At the same time recent dispatches from Mexico reveal to us a state of affairs which necessarily create on our part a good deal of solicitude. Armed resistance is increasing. Republicans are showing themselves in force in various parts of the Mexican Territory, and at any moment the mode of successive evacuation originally decided upon might place our soldiers in a difficult stuation if we permitted them to remain in small related groups at such a great distance from Europe. Thoroughly impressed with the dancer consequent on such a simulation, the Euperor has sent his Aide-de-canar, Gen. Castelnau, to Mexico, in order to come to an understanding with the Euperor Maximilian that we have reached the limit of our sacrifices, and that if the Emperor thinks that he can find sufficient support in Mexico, and intends to maintain himself there, he cannot in future rely upon any aid on the part of France. It may be that, judging it impossible to triamph unaided over the difficulties which beset him, this soccreign may determine to abdicate. We will not seek to dissuade him from such a course. We think that, under such circumstances, an opportunity will ofter to proceed by election to the establishment of a new government.

You will see that, under these conditions, it is just now quite probable that our entire expeditionary corps may return to France about the Spring of the coming year. This probability, it seems to us, cannot fail to be received in the funded States with real satisfaction. To suppose the contrary it would be necessary to admit that the Mexican question furnished to the various parties the means of cheap popularity which they would regret to lose. We have too much confidence in the good sense of the American people, and its old sentiments of friendship toward France, not to be convinced in advance that unfounded enspicions and inadmissible exigences will not change between the United States and ourselves those relations whic

arising of any incident that might tend to a disagreeable result.

You will, if necessary, assume a determined and yet conciliatory tone, and I leave it entirely to your judgment what use you shall make of this dispatch.

Receive, &c., Moustier.

Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Minister of France at Washington.

Paris, Nov. 8, 1805.

Marquis: The United States Envoy came to see me a few days ago. He mentioned the many newspaper reports upon the evacuation of Mexico by our troops, and expressed a fear that this change in the mode of evacuation might not effect the Emperor's decree. Itoid Mr. Engelow that what he heard was about true; that our forces were concentrating for the purpose of leaving all at once; that he had nothing to apprehend from a military order purely practical; and I added our troops would all get back by next Spring. Mr. Bigelow remarked that this would affect the first departure fixed for November next. I told him by sending the troops away altogethor the evacuation would be sconer effected; and that the Cabinet at Washington, so far from feeling any concern about it, ought to be pleased to see a combination, the result of which was to hasten the term of our occupation.

Moustier.

The Minister of France at Washington to the Minister of The Minister of France at Washington to the Minister

The Minister of France at Washington to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Washington to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Washington to the Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Washington to Me. Step.

Marquis: As I informed your Excellency, Gen. Sherman goes with Mr. Campbell to Mexico. He had been ordered to New-Mexico, but a telegram recalls him to Washington to-morrow. I learn also that a steamer from New-York will soon be ready to take Mr. Campbell and his suite to some point on the Mexican coast. Mr. Sherman, as your Excellency is aware, is not only a distinguished military man, but a considerable politician, which shows the importance of the mission with-which he is charged in the cycs of the Cabinet, and the circumstance is calculated to insure the success of the mission. Buch is the reason given by the Assistant Secretary of State, who directs affairs in Mr. Seward's absence, in my interview with him this morning, when I asked him why a minister was sent to a country still occupied by our troops, and whick he could not enter without coming in contact with the commanders of our land or sea forces. Mr. Hunter seemed very confident on this point, and assured me again of the formal intention of the American Government to avoid any measure of a nature to bring about a disagreement with France.

Montholon.

The French Minister at Washington to the Minister of Washington, Nov. 15, 1866.

M. Le Marquis: I have received the dispatch which had the step of the formal military and the step of the first with on the 16th uliq and

M. Le Marquis: I have received the dispatch which your Excellency honored me with on the 16th ult, and have not failed in my conversation with the Secretary of State to make use of the information which it contained to regard to the object of the mission intrusted by His Majesty to Gen. Castelnau, as also in regard to the manner in which His Majesty's Government intended to conduct the evacuation of the Maxlean territory. The probability of seeing the time of our occupation shortened was received by Mr. Seward with a satisfaction which I believe to be the more sincere in that he has never heal. believe to be the more sincere in that he has never hesi-tated to affirm, in the presence even of doubts often raised by others surrounding him, entire confidence in

the ultimate accomplishment of the assurances given in regard to this matter. He has often spoken on the subject to me, and only recently, when communicating to me the instructions given to MM. Campbell and Sherman, which I have transmitted to your Excellency, he again expressed to me the hope to see disappear with the departure of our troops the only question which disturbed the rood relations between France and the United States.

While fully appreciating the value of these friendly sentiments, I could at the same time scarcely refrain from calling his mitention to the contrast which this mission seemed to establish between the conduct of the French and American Governments—the latter taking advantage of a doubtful moment as an opportunity to make a demonstration, and that at a time when it had received as surances of efforts and by us to hasten the execution of

of a doubtint moment as an opportunity to make a domonstration, and that at a time when it had received assurances of efforts ande by us to hasten the execution of
our ongagements. It was to be feared that the mere act
of sending a mission to Mexico at such a moment, and a
selection for this mission of the general commanding the
military and naval forces of the Mexican frontiers, would
provoke in France, if not doubts as to the good faith entertained by the Cabinot at Washington, at least misgivings from a political and military standpoint.

The Secretary of State replied to these apprehensions
by pointing to the pacific character of Mr. Campbell's instructions, which Mr. Eigelow has been ordered to communicate and explain to your Excellency. He at the
same time asserted that a necessity existed for the United
States to watch, to a certain extent, the situation in
Mexico after the departure of our troops. This last reason,
though not in strict conformity with the principles of nonintervention, has, nevertheless, a practical value which it
would be impossible to misconstrue. What, nevertheless,
must reassure us as to the ultimate results of this mission
is the well known disposition of the majority in Congress to
refuse its support to any measure touching to cause the
foreign policy of the country to degenerate into conquest
and adventures, to which at this moment the entire sentiment of the American people is opposed. Receive, &c.,
MoNTHOLON.

Telegram communicated by Mr. Bigelow, Minister of the United States, Dec. 3, 1885.

The dispatch of M. Moustler to M. de Montholon, of October 16, will be used properly and in a friendly manner.

John Bigelow, esg., &c., &c.

ner. John Bigelow, esq., &c., &c.

The dispatch of M. Monstler to M. de Montholon, of October 16, will be used properly and in a friendly manner.

John Rigelow, eeq., &c., &c.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs to Mr. Bigelow, Minister of the United States in Puris.

Bris: The cause which has prevented the French Government from commening the evacuation of Mexico in the month of November, has been explained in a dispatch of the 16th of October, addressed by the Minister for Foreign Affairs to M. de Montholon. The purport of that dispatch has been communicated to Mr. Seward. The latter had seemed to be satisfied with the declarations which had been made to him by our representative. I am therefore surprised at the misunderstanding of which you spoke to me.

The Intentions of the French Government are not changed; but, owing to military considerations, it has deemed proper to substitute the return to Franch our troops, in a body, to their withdrawal. In the coming month of March. I have to have an understanding with which may arise in Mexico. Accept, &c., &c.

For the Minister for Foreign Affairs, now absent, and by authority.

The Minister for Foreign Affairs to Mr. Berthamy, Minister of The month of the French of the United States in view of the eventualities which may arise in Mexico. Accept, &c., &c.

For the Minister for Foreign Affairs to Mr. Berthamy, Minister of the Turne of the Turne of the United States has been instructed by his Government to bring to our notice the subject of the new arrangements made for the return of our expeditionary corps from Mexico, and he has expressed to us the regret that they had not made and successful and the minister of the United States has been instructed by his Government to bring to our notice the subject of the new arrangements made for the return of our expeditionary corps from Mexico, and he has expressed to us the regret that they had not officially inform Mr. Seward of the instructions which I had addressed to him under date of October 16, and a copy of that dispatch has likewise been handed to Mr.

eistence which they show in wishing to treat in that form all affairs, has, in practice, some real inconvenious. The moment Mr. Seward had received favorably the announcement of our resolutions, I could not suppose that some days thereafter, without informing the Minister of the Emperor at Washington of it, he should have instructed Mr. Bigelow to raise here objections to the manner of evacuation adopted by us.

Were these objections otherwise very serious to the manner of evacuation adopted by us.

Were these objections otherwise very serious to the manner of evacuation adopted by us.

Were these objections otherwise very serious to the manner of evacuation adopted by us.

Were these objections otherwise very serious to the manner of evacuation and the states was to know when its liberty of action should be returned to it—that is to say, at what time the last French soldier should quit Mexico. The date of the first departure was altogether a secondary matter, and a delay upon that subject could give rise, at most, to the expression of some fears in reforence to our new intentious, and those fears, beside, were removed of themselves in view of our spontaneous explanations. It was only on the 28th of October that Mr. Bigelow came to make his verbal observations to the Government of the Emperor. They were probably caused by listructions from his Government; but these instructions, which were not destined to be communicated to us, have remained entirely miknown to us. We have only had, in order to answer the Minister of the United States, to place before his eyes the dispatch of the United States, to place before his eyes the dispatch of the United States, to place before his eyes the dispatch of the United States, to place before his eyes the dispatch of the United States, to place before his eyes the dispatch of the United States, to place before his eyes the dispatch of the United States, to place before his eyes the dispatch in his view, he perhaps considered as a necessary formality, hastened to send a telegr

thus worded:

"Washington, Dec. 1, 1866.

"The dispatch of M. Moustler to M. de Montholon of the 16th of October will be used properly and in a friendly manner.

"William H. Seward."

It was therefore perfectly established between the Minister of the United States and ourselves that at that moment there was no longer any subject of mininderstanding between the two Governments, and Mr. Bigelow then wrote to his own Government that our language could not authorize any doubt as to our intentions. This took place some days prior to the meeting of Congress. There was, therefore, no reason why, among the documents submitted to the Federal representation, a dispatch of the 23d of November to Mr. Bigelow should be made to figure—a dispatch which, as I have stated above, was not intended to be communicated to us, has not been communicated, of which we have not been enabled to refute (which would have been very easy) the arguments, in form, and which, in any event, at the moment it was inopportunely made public, had no cause to exist.

I do not further insist upon this incident, the causes of which, perhaps local, escape me, and which must be consigned to oblivion, now that the relations between the two Governments tend to become more and more cordial and amicable. The speech of Gen. Dix at his audience of reception has given still more strength to the character of our relations with the United States. The Emperor has been entirely satisfied with it, as the reply of His Majesty proves, and I can do no less than to encourage year again to foster these good dispositions.

Receive, &c.,

\*\*SANTA ANNA'S ADDRESS TO THE MEXICANS.\*\*

The following is the address which Santa It was therefore perfectly established between the Min-

The following is the address which Santa Anna had prepared for publication at Vera Cruz when he

Amania propagator of Manager Roe:

Antonio Lopez de Santa Anna, General of Division of the
National Armies, well descring of his country, de., to his fellow-citizens: MEXICANS: Once more in my native land, I greet you with the deepest emotions of my soul. You certainly re-member the old veteran of independence; you know the rolee that was heard proclaiming "liberty or death," in

member the old veteran of independence; you know the voice that was heard proclaiming "liberty or death," in the midst of combats.

Listen to me now, as you did then.

I come from the United States of the North, where patriotic purposes had led me to seek aid for those who were galantly contending against an invading foe, that longed for the subjection of the country at every risk, and whose pertinacious conduct plainly showed he would not willingly relinquish his designs. Unexpected obstacles opposed my progress, and though I overcame them, affairs assumed new phases.

The French vanished. But, ah! fatality seems to follow this unfortunate people. A sanguinary contest between brothers has begun; the dispute is about the form of government under which we must live in future; blood flows freely, and the agony is prolonged. I cannot remain an unmoved spectator amid such calamities; and therefore I present myself before you, to embrace you cordially, and offer you my feeble services.

My mission is one of entire peace, as pacificator in a distracted family, whose members are destroying each other, and will not become reconded. I trust your patriotism will not repel my good intentions.

Citizens of Vera Cruz: In better days your district was the arena of our national glories. Your battlements result the eventful day of the 27th of October, 1821, when,

Citizens of Vera Cruz: In better days your district was the arena of our national glories. Your battlements retail the eventful day of the 27th of October, 1821, when, with my own hands, I raised the Trigarant flag upon them. Here also, on the 2d of December, 1822, I planted the tree of liberty, and on the 5th of December, 1828, as I drove back the foreign invaders, my body was mutilated, and I watered that tree with my blood. These are notable facts in our history, and they give me the right to confide in your benevolence.

Fellow-countrymen: The clangor of arms is heard no more, and we have leisure to debate in reason. Let us appeal to the decision of a national congress, elected freely by the people, and respect that sovereign will of the nation, be what it may. Thus order may be permanently restored among us, and peace will once more flourish—a peace that is needed to repair our many misfortunes. Reconciliation in the Mexican family, to which I belong, was never more needed; let enmity and perse-

cution cease; let oblivion conceal the past, and the sacred mantle of patriotism cover our errors.

Friends: To preserve our nationality, let as live in union. United we stand, divided we fall. We have a sad lesson of this truth. Listen to the counsels of experience from an eld friend, your ancient chieftain. On the verges of the tomb, what ambition can I have I Before closing my eyes forever, I wish to see you tranquil and prosperous, respected and happy, with entire control over the vast and envied resources embraced by our favored country.

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

Heroic City of Vera Cruz, June 4, 1857.

THE EAST INDIES.

CHINA. THE MASSACRE OF AN AMERICAN CREW ON THE

ISLAND OF FORMOSA. From Our Special Correspondent.

Hong Kong, June 13, 1967. In a former letter I gave you some account of the wreck of the American bark Rover and the massacre of the captain and crew on the southern coast of the Island of Formosa, on the 12th of March last. We have now some further particulars. The vessel was owned and commanded by Capt. W. Hunt of Port Jefferson, Long Island, manded by Capt. W. Hunt of Port Jenerson, Long Island, and the passengers on board were the captain and his wife; W. Harris of Pennsylvania, first officer; Jonas As berg of Sweden, second officer; nine Chinamen, and a Mr. G. Mercy.

The Chinaman who escaped at the time of the massacre

The Chinaman who escaped at the time of the massacre has since made a more detailed statement before the United States Consul at Swatow. After he reached the Chinese village, on the day following this deplorable event, he induced a Chinaman belonging to the settlement to go among the savages to persuade them not to kill the officers and erew of the Rever, but allow them to be ransomed. On the return of the man on the following day, he learned that five of the captain's boat were murdered on the afternoon of the attack, and that the other boat had arrived in the might and two of the crew were murdered on the morning of the next day. It has since been ascertained that two more men were killed, leaving five persons probably alive. No mention is made of the captain's wife, so that it is possible she was spared the fate of her companions.

been ascertained that two more men were killed, leaving five persons probably alive. No mention is made of the captain's wife, so that it is possible also was spared the fate of her companions.

As soon as the news reached Mr. Legendre, the United States Consul at Amoy, he proceeded to Taiwanfoo in the United States Consul at Amoy, he proceeded to Taiwanfoo in the United States that the state of the United States consul at Amoy, he proceeded to Taiwanfoo in the United States that the state of the Island, detailing the circumstances of the massacre, and asking an immediate investigation. Mr. Legendre also asked that the persons implicated in the outrage should be punished according to the Chinese laws, and offered the assistance of the Ashuelot to that end, and the recovery of the prisoners should there be any in the hands of the natives. To this the Taotal, General, and Prefection he highest authority in the Island—replied on the following day detailing the action taken in the murder of the crew of a British vessel, but, which was afterward explained to have reference to the crew of the Rover, the misunderstanding arising from an error of the linguist at the British Consulate, when Mr. Carroll represented the affair to the Taotal as related in my former letter. The Taotal said that he knew that all of the crew of the Rover had been murdered. He declined any assistance from the American ship of war, but at the same time promised to do everything in his power, though as late as the 24th of April the Chinese authorities, notwithstanding the representations in the reply of the Taotai, had made no inquiry into the circumstances of the murder. Here four of the crew of a small lank which was at anchor in the

murder.

The Ashuelot went south from Taiwanfoo and came to anchor opposite the scene of the murder. Here four of the crew of a small junk which was at anchor in the neighborhood were examined by Capt. Febriger and Mr Legendre. The men stated they were traders in cotton goods with the aborigines, but they gave no information respecting the murder. It is certain they were not sincere, but were the allies of the aborigines, supplying the natives with powder, shot, and guns.

The aborigines are very barberous. The Tactal in his reply to Mr. Legendre averred that they were not sunject to the Chinese Government, and that the Chinese were not englet to the Chinese deverment, and that the Chinese were not permitted to trade with them. The island has been partially colonized by Chinese within the last two centuries, and the shores of the bay near the scene of the narrider are already settled by a niked race, who are a cross between the Chinese and the aborigines.

This mixed race affects constant hostility toward the natives, but maintains a close connection with them, which is strengthened by marriage thes, and these are known to assist them in their crimes and share their plunder. It is doubtless true that the Formosaus are not subject to the Chinese, but the security of foreign vessels trading in the Chinese scan requires that their barberitles should be repressed by some anthority on the island.

THE NEW PORTS-ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE ES-TABLISHMENT OF FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS AT THE PORT OF HIGGO AND AT OSACA.

The arrangements made by the Japanese Government, and Sir H. Parkes's letter of acquiescence,

Government, and Sir H. Parkes's letter of acquiescence, are as follows:

1. The Japanese Government will form at Hiogo a settlement for foreigners of all nations having treaties with Japan, on the ground situated between the town of Köbe and the Ikuto River. The Japanese Government will raise that portion of the ground colored red on the annexed plan, and will give it such an incline toward-the sea as is necessary for the thorough drainage of the site. They will also construct an emberkment, faced with stone, on the sea front of the said site, of not less than too sen in length, and will provide such roads and drains as gany hereafter be determined on.

2. As soon as all the ground thus prepared in accordance with the preceding article for the use of the foreigners above-named is occupied and more space is required, the settlement may be extended toward the hills at the back as far as may be found necessary, and Japanese owning ground or buildings in the toward five and Japanese owning ground or buildings in the toward of Kôbe will then be at fiberty to lease the same to foreigners it they wish to do so.

with Japan should enjoy at Osaca the make facilities for leasing ground and building houses as are secured to them by trenty at the ports, the Japanese Government are prepared to lease to foreigners for building purposes that portion of land on the same plan which is colored blue. The Japanese Government will raise the ground now under cultivation on the west face of the latter site to the level of the other portion of the ground within it, and will embank it with stone. The necessary roads and drains will be provided, and the trees will be carefully preserved.

preserved.

4. The above-mentioned site for building purposes shall be extended in a southerly direction as far as may be found necessary, wherever it shall have been occupied by the foreigners above-named, and more space is required for their use.

5. The Japanese Government will prepare the said sites at Higgs and Osaca to the manner above stated, in time for the occupation of foreigners on the 1st of January part.

for the occupation of foreigners on the 1st of January next.

6. The Japanese Government will be reimbursed the cost of preparing the said sites for the use of the foreigners above named by the said efficience of the ground. The land will be divided into lots, and prices placed upon the different lots, which will vary with the eligibility of the situation, but will amount in the angregate to the total outlay incurred by the Japanese Government. This outlay will form the basis for calculating the upset prices at which the lots will be offered to foreigners at ancient. The foreigners of all nations having treaties with Japanese may bid at these auctions, and each bidder may obtain as much land as he requires. The money realized above the upset prices will be related by the Japanese Government as compensation for deprivation of interest on capital, and for the risk that may be incurred of not recovering their outlay.

as much land as he requires. The money realized above the upset prices will be retained by the Japanese Government as compensation for deprivation of interest on capital, and for the risk that may be incurred of not recovering their outlay.

7. All the ground leased to foreigners at Osaca and Hiogo will be subject to the payment of an animal rent, calculated at a rate that will be considered sufficient to meet the expenses of Keeping in repair the roads and drains, the cleanaing and lighting of and mainta-eing order in the settlements, and the ordinary fand tax payable at the present date to the Japanese Government.

8. The Japanese Government will not grant or dispose of any of the ground set aside by the proceeding articles for the establishment of foreign settlements at Hiogo and Osaca, to any foreign Government, company, or individual, for building or other purposes, except at publicauction, in the manner had down in the preceding articles. The foreign Consuls will not be provided with separate grants of land by the Japanese Government, either within or without the foreign esttlements.

9. In determining the upset price of all the land to be thus leased to foreigners at Hiogo and Osaca, the amount of animal rent, the number and size of the sirecise, lots, and drains, the quantity of ground to be put up to function at one time, the conditions and date or sale, and the formation of the cemeteries hereimatter mentioned, the Japanese Government will consult the foreign representatives.

10. Insurable warchouses, in which the goods of foreigners may be stored in bond, will be provided by the Japanese Government will consult the foreign estimates as is simulated in the Convention of Yedo. At the former place the space colored blue on the annexed plan, will be reserved by the Japanese Government will seed to the foreign estimation at Hiogo, on the hill in the rear of the foreign sentlement, and another at Osaka, at Zulkenzan. The Japanese Government will form a Cemetery for the use of all institutes at Hiogo, on t

rangements. The undersigned, etc.

In Hiego the foreign settlement is situated between the village of Kobi and the second Cent river, and, if, necessary, it may extend to Kobi; but as it is very large, this, it is thought, will be unnecessary. It extends from the senside to the slope of the bills—a distance of about four or five miles. This was the only place obtainable, in consequence of the sand-spit, which is not fit for Europeans to live on, and the land by the first Centriver being subject to inundations. At Osaka, the foreign quarter is situated nearly in the middle of the native town. It is a good, high piece of ground, surrounded by trees, and by several branches of the river. Trade at present is dull, and there are several godowns and houses to let." The Government has agreed to build houses on a portion of the foreign settlement as a temporary shelter for foreigners on their arrival.

## GENERAL NEWS.

AMERICA.

Two little daughters of Abel H. Barris of Lafayette Township, Minn., found a bottle outside the house, containing strychnine, and not knowing what it was, tasted it. The youngest was seized with convulsions, and died almost instantly; the eldest lived but a few minutes afterward.

minutes afterward.

The Aberdeen (Miss.) Examiner of the 24th relates the following: Last week, while the burial detail from the Corinth garrison were disinterring the national soldiers, killed near Exypt station in the fight between a portion of Smith and Grieron's cavalry and the Confederate forces under Gen. Gholson, a trooper was raised whose pockets were absolutely plethoric with plunder. Upon investigation, a lot of marked silver spoons were found in his possession, belonging to Capt. Dillard of Pontotec. We are assured that the spoons have been returned to their rightful owner. turned to their rightful owner.

A young man of Cape Elizabeth, Me., named A young man of Cape Elizabeth, Me., hamed Gilman Wiliard committed suicide last week in a peculiar manner. Early in the evening he went to his yacht, which was lying in a cove, for the purpose of locking it, but as he did not return, search was made, and he was found hashed by the waist to the anchor which had been cast overboard. His face was badly bruised, as though he had struggled to free himself when he went under. On deck was found his wallet and this note addressed to his mether: "I do not blame you for this. Take good care of Georgie. Farewell. Your affectionate son." The Mobile Advertiser of July 24 says:

The Mobile Advertiser of July 28 stys:
We learn that Gov. Patton has returned from Washing
ton, and during his absence has succeeded in a satisface
tory arrangement for the extension of the State debt and
renewal of the \$75,000 bonds of last year, maturing thi
month. Gov. Patton's efforts in behalf of the public in
terests and credit are worthy of commendation, and prove
his zeal and ability. We learn, also, that the Attorney
General has rendered a decision exempting the issue o
State bonds from taxation.

The Exempted of layers are engaged in a little

unpleasantness. The News and Herald says; "
of The Republican, having been cow-hided, horse
rotten-egged, spat upon, thrashed, righteously i rotten-egged, spat upon, thrashed, righteepasy impressed for lying, and otherwise punished by scores of people of whem he has cast his slime—the last time by a negro-lacking the brains and plack to conduct such a department himself, has been reduced to the necessity of en ploying a professional blackguard, recently kicked out of a more respectable office, on a salary of \$4 a week an such cold victuals as he can sponge out of people on the strength of being a newspaper man."

Missouri.—The discovery of tin ore near the ron Mountain in Missouri has already been announced. his is the first found in the United States in quantities afficient to pay the cest of working. Great excitement revails in the neighborhood, and there is a prospect that wild and relineas speculative fever will break out, like ne gold and cell diseases of California and Pennaylyunia, everal thousand across of land have been entered in Madson and from Counties, upon which the owners hape to not tim-lands which have herefolore been considered as lineast worthless, because of their hilly rocky obtaracter, ad ther remoteness from river and milroad communication. These lands have been entered and purchased active respectively from Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago, theeling, and Pittsburgh, about in the order named as to usuality. U. K. Booth of Detroit alting the lead. The t. Louis parties have three Cornwall miners at work exterior, with very favorable results. The "tin fever" as assumed a contagious form, and everybody has the attack." Farms which could have been bought a few rocks ago for \$10 to \$15 an acre, are now engerly snapped p at from \$100 to \$200 per acre.

NEVADA.—A correspondent of a California pa-

And included the probability of the accusion of the column of oran day, paying nearly 55% a tun. There is no water in the Filmids, and a small eight at present does the work. In a short time a new 60-horse engine will be put up, the force of men will be greatly increased, and it is proposed at that time to take out between and of times of instellant and the time to take out between and of times of instellant and the proposed at that time to take out between and of times of instellant and the proposed at the time to take out between and of times of instellant and the proposed at the mine, taking out on an averaging \$200 a tun is being taken out. But 12 men are at present coupleyed at this mine, taking out on an average one time a day. What little waser that has made its appearance is easily not rid of by hosting. I found the a very close is a solid of nice pockets to be emptied. The Troy hadine is 350 feet, and the company is shading and running three levels, and will commence another next week. The engine is a very nice one, being about 25-torse power. Only IT men are at present charged at this mine, and less tunn a tim a day is being taken to the time, and less tunn a tim a day is being taken town to the very rice theoriet, paying as high as \$1,000 at m., has not been working for a hong time, and is utilized to the continuous mine, which at one time took out some very rice theoriet, paying as high as \$1,000 at m., has not been to reper may. The company shade have been coperating. The company and the land and the company and the company of the company and the land and the probability of the bean to reper may. The company and the company and the pay of the tribute and the pay of the many time and the pay of a tunnit from the same cause. The three latter samed mines, I believe, are owned by San Francisco companies. The owned has a paying the pay of the many and the pay of the many and the pay of the many and the pay of the pay

resombles the Highbridge, and is full as from it chordes. Sinking inclines are going on in many places upon this ledge, and the changes are that the Reveille District will

send to market before another year a large amount of builton. The Cortez District is at present the big thing. Its ledges are very wide, and the ore is unexcelled. Ex-tensive preparations are being made to erect hoisting-works and noills, as it is believed that the Cortez is a sec-ond Comstock. A splendid mill distamps and 4 roasters) is running night and day at this ledge, and really ore is being taken out rich enough to pack a hundred miles upon milles."

A married woman who attended the Kirkdale Quarter Sessions on the 16th of July to give evidence in a case, was delivered of a fine boy within the precinets of the Court House before surgical aid could be procured.

the Court House before surgical aid could be procured.

A circular of M. Vandenpeerboom has been published, stating that in consequence of the reappearance of the cattle plague at Coulch, in the province of Antwerp, the orders refstablishing fairs and liberating the cattle traffle from all gontrol are suspended.

The Lancet says it has good grounds for stating that the absence of Queen Victoria from public evening festivities is really due to the fact that agitation, everworr, or much talking in the evening, is followed by restless nights, severe sick headache, and sense of great exhaustion.

The proposed "International Peace Congress"

The proposed "International Peace Congress" is to meet at Geneva on the 5th of September, and will, it said, be attended by MM. Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Engène Pelletan. Several other well-known names are also mentioned in connection with the scheme, including those of John Stuart Mill and Garibald. Meanwhile, a rival association, with the same objects, calling itself the "International Peace League," has been formed in Paris, and has announced its readiness to enroll all friends of peace among its members, without distinction of race, color, religion, or sex.

The Journal de St. Petersbourg says: "The betrothal of the Grand Duchess Olga Constantinovna

The Journal de St. Petersbourg says: "The betrothal of the Grand Duchess Olga Constantinovua with George L, King of the Greeks, was celebrated on the 8th ult. at the Falace of Transkee Solo. The Emperor and the King wore the uniform of Russian general officers—the former with the Grand Cordon of the Order of the Savior, and the latter with that of St. Andrew. The bride had on a white dress, laced with silver and sprinkled wirk roses; two long tresses of her hair, intervoven with strings of pearls, escaped from the rose-colored band that decorated her forchead, and fell over her shoulders. The Grand Duchess Alexandra Josephovna, her mother, wore a robe of blue and white, sparkling with precious stones. All the foreign Embassadors and heads of missions were present. After the ceremony, the diplomatic party breakfasted at the palace, and in the evening St. Petersburg, Transkoe-Selo, and Pavlowsky were brilliantly iluminated. Prince Humbert of Italy, who was unexpectedly delayed in Berlin, arrived at Transkoe in time to be present at the marriage repast."

An Englishman hamed George Herbert was

An Englishman named George Herbert was An Englishman named George Herbert was enamored of Louisa Fisher. The ways of lovers are not as the ways of other men, but they are seldom quite so eccentric as those of Mr. Herbert. That victim to the tender passion recently entered Miss Fisher's room, sharpering his knife upon a butcher's steel, and snying that he was come "to do for her;" whereupon he seized her by her back hair, which appears to have gone through the ordeal nebly, dragged her head toward him, and gave her a cut on the back of her throat. The result of this singular way of expressing his affection, is that a magistrate has committed him for trial; but the defense set up is the most beautiful thing in the world. Mr. Herbert declares that his only object was—to get a lock of her hair! A stronger bard than Pops would be needed to celebrate this "Rape of the Lock!" We presume that, acting on his peculiar principles, whenever Mr. Herbert seeks the gentic favor of a kiss, he "bruises" the lady's cheek.

A guyions case is occupying one of the Paris A curious case is occupying one of the Paris

do Jedburgh good.

A correspondent of The Glasgow Herald, who recently visited the Island of Lewis in the Hebrides, says: "The women do all the heavy work. They dig, delve, and hoe; they carry heavy leads of manure to the fields, and in the peat season you may see them all day carrying creeffuls of peat from the bog. You will often see a man trudging along the road beside a woman, but the creel is always on the woman's back. If they come to a river or ford, the woman crosses first, deposits her creel on the other side, and then returns to carry the man across. I only saw this once, but the farmers tell me it is a thing of every day occurrence. When the creel is empty, the man acrostines allings it over his own shoulders, and then only saw this once, but the farmers tell me it is a thing of every day occurrence. When the creed is empty, the man sometimes allogs it over his own shoulders, and then mentis upon the back of the woman, who carries them both across together. This, I am told, is the only occusion on which, by any chance, you see a creed upon the back of a man. The woman in the rural dristrats here is, in fact, a beast of burden, and men, in looking out for wives, look largely to museelar development. A story is current among the English-speaking farmers that illustrates this conception of woman's mission. In the middle of one peat season, when labor was sought in demand, a man, who was supposed to be a confirmed bachelor, saddenly married. A friend met him some days after. "What for did you take a woman like that it" said the friend. "Did you'll no hear," replied the man that my horse was deed?"

Slavery and the Slave-trade in Turkey, was sent in to him through his Excellency Fund Panks, after an ineffectual attempt on the part of the united committees of the French and the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Societies to obtain the opportunity of presenting it in Paris by departation. The subjoined letter to Fund Pasha accompanied the address:

The undersigned respectfully beg His Excellency Pand Pasha to place in the hands of His Highness the Sultan the accompanying address. It is the one which was adopted on behalf of the united committees of the French and British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Societies, mentioned in the letters of the 1st and the 4th current, sent by the undersigned to your Excellency, in the name of their honored colleagues, but which await, up to the present moment, the courtesy of a reply from your Excellency.

The undersigned, commissioned to take, through the medium of your Excellency, the necessary steps to obtain for a deputation, specially appointed, the honor of an andlence of His Highness, and liading their efforts likely to fall, consider that they ought not to defer sending direct, through your Excellency, the address confided to their care, and intended for His Highness. This office discharged, their present mission to Paris will be accomplished.

The hely cause of humanity—outraged by the existence of the Ottoman Empire of slavery and the slave-trade in Circassians and negroes—imposes upon the undersigned and their honored colleagues the sacred duty of pleading, under all circumstances and in the face of the world, in behalf of the unhappy victims of those two scourges. Strong in the sentiment of this duty, they find in it at once a reason for the justification of all their efforts directed to those who have the power to bring these evils to an end.

Signed on behalf of the united committee—Joseph

to an end.
Signed on behalf of the united committee-Joseph Cooper, London; L. A. Chamerovzow, Secretary,

London. Hotel Windsor, Rue de Rivoll, Paris, July 8.

London.

Hotel Windsor, Rue de Ricoll, Paris, July 8.

TO HIS HIGHESS THE SULTAN ABDUL AZIZ.

SIRE: The Comité Français d'Enganepation and the Committee of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society respectfully approach your Highness for the purpose of directing your attention to a question of the highest importance to civilization and humanity.

These two associations have devoted many years of persentent effort to bring about the extinction of slavery and the slave-trade, and the object they have in view has ever insured them the active cooperation and the sympathesis support of the most illustrious men of France and Great Britain.

If the united committees now take the liberty of presenting themselves to your Highness, it is because they doem it to be their duty to address those Sovereigns whose all-powerful influence may be exercised against the two evils the extirpation of which they seek. They are encouraged to do so by the favorable reception which has hitherto been accorded to them.

The sympathies of your Highness for whatever affects civilization cannot leave you indifferent to the two scourges—Slavery and the slave trade—which exist in your Highness's dominions, and which are so adverse to the progress of the nation.

The Sublime Porte has, we know, issued firmans against the public slave marts; nevertheless, take most recent information authorizes the belief that they still remain

the public slave marts; nevertheless, the most recent information authorizes the belief that they still remain The slave trade in whites brought from Circassla, and

The slave trade in whites brought from Circassia, and in negroes from Upper Egypt, and the special character of cruelty imparted to Slavery in Mohammedan countries, by the nameless barbarity practiced upon male children, are facts which we solicit permission to deplore in presence of your Highness. We believe we are rendering only simple justice to your Highness in expressing the conviction that your Highness will unite with us is condemning these practices.

We therefore hope your Highness will direct your all-powerful and benevolent attention to the evils we have taken leave to dwell upou, and will consider the means of bringing them to an end. We have the honor to be, Sire, with the highest respect, your Highness's very humble and very obedient servants.

with the highest respect, your Lightee-Joseph Cooper, and very obedient servants. On behalf of the British Committee-Joseph Cooper, London; L. A. CHAMEROYZOW, Secretary, London. On behalf of the French Committee-Edduard Labou-Laye, President, Member of the Institute; Aug. Cochin, Secretary, Member of the Institute.

Hotel Windsor, Rue de Ricoli, Paris, June 30.

PERSONAL. Edward J. Boyce, the new Liberian Presi-Gen. Beauregard returned \$5,742 income for

1866, and Jacob Barker of New-Orleans \$15,854.

David Gould, United States Consul at Leith, A movement is on foot, headed by the most substantial parties, to erect a fitting monument to the memory of Alexander Dallas Bache.

Capt. John Worden, U. S. N., was given a

complimentary dinner on Saturday last, at Grand Rapids, Mich. Dr. Henry Boynton of Woodstock Vt., started for Texas, last week, with a flock of 50 full blood merino

sheep.

The late Lieut.-Col. William N. Green, jr. of Worcester, who was mortally wounded at Pleasant Hill, has been breveted a colonel and brigadier general for gallantry and good service during the war. The Hon. George C. Gorham, the Republican

candidate for Governor of California, was a newspaper-carrier in New-London, Conn., when a boy, and so ob-tained means to pay his schooling.

The North American Review will hereafter

print the names of the authors of all its articles at the ends thereof, following a fashion that is law in France and has been adopted in some periodicals in England. Major Thomas Cornell of Rondout, N. Y.

owns nineteen steamboats—more than any other man in the United States—and is worth, anywhere from \$2,500,00 to \$5,000,000. Mr. Webb, the builder of the iron-clad Dunderberg, makes the comfortable sum of \$700,000 by sale and safe delivery to France. The unpleasants between France and Prussla helped the bargain.

Mrs. Alana L. Clark died in Philadelphia on Friday last at the advanced age of one hundred and seven years. Her lifetime connects the ancient and modern history of her city and State.

Prof. Agassiz and the senior class at Harrard are going to visit southern Ohio to scientifical.

Examine the fortifications, mounds, and other traces of examine the fortifications, mounds, and other traces of extinct race that so plentifully abound there.

President Johnson contemplates making a short trip to Tennessee as soon as he can be spared from his official duties, and has also talked of visiting Long Branch and other Northern watering places.

Mrs. Jean Davenport Lander will commence her promised engagement at the French Theater in this city on the 19th of August. She will appear as Elizabeth, Queen of England, and will be aided by a carefully selected theatrical company.

From the new amphitheater in Holborn the amphi is to be subtracted, and the theater will be the remainder.

The hypogenus of fillback Eved Sugar, here

The burlesque of "Black Eyed Susan" has bad a run of 200 nights at the New Royalty Theater, where it still draws crowded houses.

The new St. Martin's Theater in Longacre, is to be opened in November next, under the management of M. Alfred Wigau.

The Covent Garden Theater is to be opened

The Covent Carteen I menter is to be opened at Christmas, with Openas Bouiles. Offenbach's works are to be produced.

The Punch writers were to perform at Manchester on the 2cth ult, for the benefit of the family of one of their artists (Mr. Chas. Bennett), recently deceased.

COLLEGE COMMENCEMENTS. UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT.

The University of Vermont, whose sixtythird commencement occurs this week, was established

The University of Vermont, whose sixty-third commencement occurs this week, was established about 1790, when the Green Mountain State was almost an unbroken wilderness. She has struggled on against difficulties which would have swamped many similar institutions, outlived the evil of a suspension during the War of 1812, when she generously offered her halls for barracks and her students as soldiers, outlived other temporary embarrassments, and stands today, as her friends believe, on the high road to increased prosperity. By the act of the Legislature of '65, the Agricultural College, provided for by a grant of land by Congress, is now consolidated with the University. The Agricultural department has been in operation one year, with the most satisfactory results.

The exercises opened with the customary baccalaureste discourse by President Angell on Sunday.

Today has been devoted to the anniversaries of the literary societies. The weather is intensely hot, and the attendance has been small.

In the forencon the Rev. M. R. Vincent of Troy, N. Y., addressed the Society for Religious Inquiry. The subject of his discourse was Christian Unity, founded upon the text, John vit., 20: "That they all may be one, as thou, Father, art in me and I in thee, that they also may become one in us." In the afternoon the Phi Beta Cappa Society celebrated their anniversary, and were addressed by the Rev. Andrew P. Peabody, D., of Harvard College. Dr. Peabody's discourse was devoted to a refutation of the positive system of philosophy. Previous to the discourse a meeting of the Society was held, and, according to custom, their massive gold badges and red ribbons were voted to the best third of the class in scholarship. The several secret societies held their reunions to night at the different heles.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 8, 1867.

Hight at the different notes.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 8, 1867.

Tô-day at the commencement of the University of Vermont the following degrees were conferred:

Master of Arts.—On Henry Clark, editor of The Rutland Herald, and or the Rev. Pliny H. White of Coventry, Chaplain of the State Senate.

Doctor of Divinity.—On the Rev. John R. Herrick of the Bangor The ological Seminary; on the Rev. John R. Herrick of the Bangor The ological Seminary; on the Rev. George N. Boardman of Binghanton, N. Y., and on the Rev. Albert H. Bailty of Sheldon, Vt.

Loctor of Leava.—Ca Thadden Stevena of Lineaster, Pa.; on the Rea.

Wm. A. Wheeler of Malone, N. Y., President of the New Fort Constitutional Convention, and the Hon. John A. Jamesson of Chicago.

The annondance is large, The 7th Regiment Pand of New-York is here discoursing most delightful music.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

From Our Special Correspondent BRUNSWICK, Me., Aug. 5, 1987. Commencement week at this time-honored institution has been ushered in, and the exercises promise

commicroement week at this time-balloud institution has been ushered in, and the exercises promise to be as attractive and varied as usual. The late rains have put the grounds in charming condition, and Alma Mater wears the sunniest similes for the reception of her numerous children.

The interests and the affairs of the College were never in better condition than at the present time. Last November the Rev. Dr. Harris of Bangor was elected to succeed Dr. Leonard Wood (now in Europe) as President of the College. He entered upon his dufies in May, and will be formally inaugurated to-morrow. The total number of students is 220, as follows: Medical students, 162; senior sophisters, 24; junior sophisters, 24; sophonored, 33; freshmen, 37.

One of the most important events of the week will be to decide upon time for breaking ground for the erection of the Memorial Hall. The subscriptions have reached the amount of \$27,000—more than one-half necessary for the erection of the building, the plans for which have been made, as well as the contracts for materials for its construction. The alound have this matter in hand, Prof. Smyth being Chairman of the Committee on Subscriptions. The resignations of Profs. Upham and Chamberlain, the latter gentleman Governor of the State, were sent in heat Commencement, and action was deferred to the present year. Frof. Upham's resignation will be accepted, he having removed to Kennebunkport, where he intends hereafter to devote his time to literary pursuits. His attention will be first directed to a revision of his popular work on "Mental and Moral Philosonar," He has held the chair of Mental and Moral Philosonar," He has held the chair of Mental and Moral Philosonar. suits. His attention will be first directed to a revision of his popular work on "Mental and Moral Philosphy." He has held the chair of Mental and Moral Philosphy in the College almost uninterruptedly since loss. Gov. Chamberiain will be strongly urged to resume his old position of Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, which is anderstood will be left open to him if he desires it until next Commencement.

opel, the college almost uninterruptedly since lead, Gov. Chamberiain will be strongly urged to resume his old position of Professor of Rhetoric and Oratory, which it is anderstood will be left open to him if he desires it until next Commencement.

Dr. Nourse, who has been connected with the Medical School for 20 years as Professor of Obstetrics, has resigned and his place is filled by Dr. T. H. Jewett.

During this term much attention has been given to base-bail, a college nine having been organized whose physical training has placed them among the best players in the State.

Yesterday (Sunday) the Baccalaurente sermon was preached by President Harris, in Dr. Adams's Charch, The spacebous church was well filled, the Graduating Class occupying the seats in front of the pulpit. The text was decembered by the President Harris, in Dr. Adams's Charch, Elsoy, of the speaker was to show the law of influence.

BRUNSWICK, Mc., Agust 6, 1867.

The Prize Declamation by the Junior Class has ovening attracted a larger andence than was ever assembled on such an occasion. The declamations showed careful training. President Harris presided for the first time, while the Germannia band furnished the music.

A prize of \$15 was awarded to L. W. Rundlett of Brunswick, and another of \$15 equally divided between O. D. Baker and C. G. Holyoke.

The inauguration of President Harris took place this forenoon. The government, boards of trastees and overseers and alumni of the College formed a procession at 11 oclock, and, preceded by the Germannia Band, marched from the chapel to the church, wherein the ceremonic took place. The inaugural address of Dr. Harris was a masterly discourse. The old President Harris took place from the chapel to the church, wherein the eremonic took place. The inaugural address of Dr. Harris was a masteriy discourse. The old President has member of the class of 1833, and was for twelve years a professor in Banzy arched to the chapel to the church, wherein the evening the Grananias, under the auspices of the gr

Bonald, Bangor; Philosophical Disquisition, The Educating Power of Science—Fraderick King Smyth, Brunswick; Oration, Foreign aliances.

EXENCISES OF CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGIME OF MASTER OF AREL—OFATION, The Moral Tendencies of New-Right ad—Mr. Nathaniel Micher, Topaham; Valedictory Oration in Latin—Mr. Charles Freeman Libby, Portland.

The young gentlemen, as a general thing, were clear and distinct in their elocution, and their productions showed manly thought and good powers of reasoning. The graduating class numbered twenty-four. At the close of the exercise the honorary degrees were conferred by President Harris, as follows: LL. D., Beleg Whitman Chandier, of Boston, William Willis of Portland, Thomas Armory Debtois of Portland. After the performances in the church came the inevitable commencement dinner in Gymnasium Hall. At a late hour in the afternoon President Harris held the customary levee. The Boards of Trustees and Overseers have voted to change the time of holding commencement to the second Wednesday in July. John S. Sewall has been elected Professor of Rhetoric, Orastory, and English Literature, Prof. Chamberlain's position before he was elected Governor. Leave of absence has been granted Prof. J. B. Sewall from the close of the Pall Term to the remainder of the year to enable him to visit Greece, perhaps for Greek roots. The Boards have visit Greece, perhaps for Greek roots. The Boards have Prof. Upham who resigned last year the chair of Moral Philosophy and Mathematics. Gov. Chamberlain and Philosophy and Mathematics.

To-morrow is class day, and will close commencement Tenescopic of the College shows that 16 deaths unrer. The necrology of the College shows that 16 deaths unrer. The necrology of the College shows that 16 deaths unrer. The necrology of the

age of 70 years.

To-morrow is class day, and will close commencement doings. The Allumni Association will be addressed by Mm. H. Allen, LL. D., late President of Girard College. MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 7.—The Trustees of the State Agricultural College at Amherst elected to day William S. Clark of Amherst College President, in place of Paul Chadburne, resigned; Prof. E. S. Saell of Amherst College, Instructor in Mathematics; and H. H. Goodell of Williston Seminary at East Hampton, Instructor is French, Gymnastics, and Military Science.